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## MINISTRY OF LAW

*New Delhi, the 30th December, 1955*

The following Acts of Parliament received the assent of the President on the 29th December, 1955, and are hereby published for general information:—

### THE INSURANCE (SECOND AMENDMENT) ACT, 1955

No. 54 OF 1955

[29th December, 1955]

An Act further to amend the Insurance Act, 1938.

BE it enacted by Parliament in the Sixth Year of the Republic of India as follows:—

1. (1) This Act may be called the Insurance (Second Amendment) Act, 1955. Short title and commencement.

(2) It shall be deemed to have come into force on the first day of November, 1955.

IV of 1938. 2. In the Insurance Act, 1938 (hereinafter referred to as the principal Act), after section 52B, the following section shall be inserted, namely:— Insertion of new section 52 BB.

“52BB. (1) If the Administrator is satisfied that any person has rendered himself liable to be proceeded against under section 106, he may, pending the institution of proceedings against such person under that section, by order in writing, prohibit him or any other person from transferring or otherwise disposing of any property which, in the opinion of the Administrator, would be liable to attachment in proceedings under that section. Powers of Administrator respecting property liable to attachment under section 106.

(2) Any person aggrieved by an order made by the Administrator under sub-section (1) may, within fourteen days from the date on which the order is served on him, appeal against such order to the Central Government, and the Central Government may pass such order thereon as it thinks fit.

(3) An order made by the Administrator under sub-section (1) shall, subject to any order made by the Central Government on appeal, be in force for a period of three months from the date of the order unless, before the expiry of the said period, an application is made under sub-section (1) of section 106 to the court competent to exercise jurisdiction under that sub-section, and when such an application is made, the order shall, subject to any order made by that court, continue in force as if it were an order of attachment made by that court in proceedings under that section.

(4) An order made by the Administrator under this section shall,—

(a) in the case of an order affecting a corporation or firm, be served in the manner provided for the service of summons in rule 2 of Order XXIX or rule 3 of Order XXX, as the case may be, in the First Schedule to the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908, and

V of 1908.

(b) in the case of an order affecting a person not being a corporation or firm, be served on such person—

(i) personally, by delivering or tendering to him the order, or

(ii) by post, or

(iii) where the person cannot be found, by leaving a copy of the order with some adult male member of his family or by affixing such copy to some conspicuous part of the premises in which he is known to have last resided or carried on business or personally worked for gain,

and every such order shall also be published in the Official Gazette.

(5) If any question arises whether a person was duly served with an order under sub-section (4), the publication of the order in the Official Gazette shall be conclusive proof that the order was so served, and a failure to comply with the provisions of clause (a) or clause (b) of sub-section (4) shall not affect the validity of the order.

(6) Notwithstanding anything contained in this section, any property in respect of which an order has been made by the

Administrator may, with the previous permission of the Administrator and subject to such terms and conditions as he may impose, be transferred or otherwise disposed of.

(7) Notwithstanding anything contained in any other law for the time being in force, the transfer or other disposition of any property in contravention of any order made by the Administrator under this section or of any terms and conditions imposed by him shall be void.

(8) For the purpose of enabling him to form an opinion as to whether any property would be liable to attachment in proceedings under section 106 or for the purpose of enabling him to institute proceedings under that section, the Administrator may require any person to furnish information on such points or matters as, in the opinion of the Administrator, may be relevant for the purpose, and any person so required shall be deemed to be legally bound to furnish such information within the meaning of section 176 of the Indian Penal Code.

XLV of 1860.

(9) The Administrator shall have all the powers of a civil court under the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908, while trying a suit in respect of the following matters, namely:—

V of 1908.

(a) summoning and enforcing the attendance of witnesses and examining them on oath;

(b) requiring the production of documents; and

(c) receiving evidence on affidavits;

XLV of 1860.

and any proceeding before the Administrator under this section shall be deemed to be a judicial proceeding within the meaning of sections 193 and 228 of the Indian Penal Code.

(10) Save as provided in this section or in section 106, and notwithstanding anything contained in any other law for the time being in force,—

(a) no suit or other legal proceeding shall lie in any court to set aside or modify any order of the Administrator or the Central Government made under this section, and

(b) no court shall pass any decree, grant any injunction or make any other order which shall have the effect of nullifying or affecting in any way any such order.”.

3. In section 52G of the principal Act, in sub-section (1), for the words and figures “sections 52A to 52C inclusive”, the following shall be substituted, namely:—

Amendment  
of section  
25G.

“section 52A, section 52B, section 52BB or section 52C”.

Substitution  
of new sec-  
tion for sec-  
tion 106.

4. For section 106 of the principal Act, the following section shall be, and shall be deemed always to have been, substituted, namely:—

Power of  
court to or-  
der restora-  
tion of pro-  
perty of in-  
surer or  
compensa-  
tion in cer-  
tain cases.

“106. (1) If, on the application of the Controller or an Administrator appointed under section 52A or an insurer or any policy-holder or any member of an insurance company or the liquidator of an insurance company (in the event of the insurance company being in liquidation), the court is satisfied—

(a) that any insurer (including in any case where the insurer is an insurance company any person who has taken part in the promotion or formation of the insurance company or any past or present director, managing agent, manager, secretary or liquidator) or any officer, employee or agent of the insurer,—

(i) has misapplied or retained or become liable or become accountable for any money or property of the insurer; or

(ii) has been guilty of any misfeasance or breach of trust in relation to the insurer; or

(b) that any person, whether he is or has been in any way connected with the affairs of the insurer or not, is in wrongful possession of any money or property of the insurer or having any such money or property in his possession wrongfully withholds it or has converted it to any use other than that of the insurer; or

(c) that by reason of any contravention of the provisions of this Act, the amount of the life insurance fund has been diminished;

the court may examine any such insurer, director, managing agent, manager, secretary or liquidator or any such officer, employee or agent of the insurer or such other person, as the case may be, and may compel him to contribute such sums to the assets of the insurer by way of compensation in respect of the misapplication, retainer, misfeasance or breach of trust as the court thinks fit, or to pay such sum as may be found due from him in respect of any money or property of the insurer for which he is liable or accountable or to restore any money or property of the insurer or any part thereof, as the case may be; and where the amount of the life insurance fund has been diminished by reason of any contravention of the provisions of this Act, the court shall have power to assess the sum by which the amount of the fund has been diminished and to order the person guilty of such contravention to contribute to the fund the whole or any part of that sum by way of

compensation; and in any of the aforesaid cases the court shall have power to order interest to be paid at such rate and from such time as the court may deem fit.

(2) Without prejudice to the provisions contained in sub-section (1) or sub-section (3), where it is proved that any money or property of an insurer has disappeared or has been lost, the court shall presume that every person in charge of, or having a disposing power over, such money or property at the relevant time (whether a director, manager, principal officer or any other officer) has become accountable for such money or property within the meaning of sub-clause (i) of clause (a) of sub-section (1), and the provisions of that sub-section shall apply accordingly, unless such person proves that the money or property has been utilised or disposed of in the ordinary course of the business of the insurer and for the purpose of that business or that he took all reasonable steps to prevent the disappearance or loss of such money or property or otherwise satisfactorily accounts for such disappearance or loss.

(3) Where the insurer is an insurance company and any of the acts referred to in clauses (a), (b) and (c) of sub-section (1) has been committed by any person, every person who was at the relevant time a director, managing agent, manager, liquidator, secretary or other officer of the insurance company shall, for the purposes of that sub-section, be deemed to be liable for that act in the same manner and to the same extent as the person who has committed the act, unless he proves that the act was committed without his consent or connivance and was not facilitated by any neglect or omission on his part.

(4) Where at any stage of the proceedings against any person under this section (hereinafter referred to as the delinquent), the court is satisfied by affidavit or otherwise—

(a) that a *prima facie* case has been made out against the delinquent; and

(b) that it is just and proper so to do in the interests of the policy-holders of an insurer or of the members of an insurance company,

the court may direct the attachment of—

(i) any property of the insurer in the possession of the delinquent;

(ii) any property of the delinquent which belongs to him or is deemed to belong to him within the meaning of sub-section (5);

(iii) any property transferred by the delinquent within two years before the commencement of proceedings under sub-section (1) or during the pendency of such proceedings, if the court is satisfied by affidavit or otherwise that the transfer was otherwise than in good faith and for consideration.

(5) For the purposes of sub-section (4), the following classes of property shall be deemed to belong to a delinquent,—

(a) any property standing in the name of any person which by reason of the person being connected with the delinquent, whether by way of relationship or otherwise, or on account of any other relevant circumstances appears to belong to the delinquent;

(b) the property of a private company in respect of the affairs of which the delinquent, by himself or through his nominees, relatives, partners or persons interested in any shares of the company is able to exercise or is entitled to acquire control, whether direct or indirect.

*Explanation.*—For the purposes of this section a person shall be deemed to be a nominee of a delinquent, if, whether directly or indirectly, he possesses on behalf of the delinquent, or may be required to exercise on the direction or on behalf of the delinquent, any right or power which is of such a nature as to enable the delinquent to exercise or to entitle the delinquent to acquire control over the company's affairs.

(6) Any claim to any property attached under this section or any objection to such attachment shall be made by an application to the court, and it shall be for the claimant or objector to adduce evidence to show that the property is not liable to attachment under this section, and the court shall proceed to investigate the claim or objection in a summary manner.

(7) When disposing of an application under sub-section (1), the court shall, after giving all persons who appear to it to be interested in any property attached under this section an opportunity of being heard, make such order as it thinks fit respecting the disposal of any such property for the purpose of effectually enforcing any liability under this section, and all such persons shall be deemed to be parties to the proceedings under this section.

(8) In any proceedings under this section the court shall have full power and exclusive jurisdiction to decide all questions

of any nature whatsoever arising thereunder and, in particular, with respect to any property attached under this section, and no other court shall have jurisdiction to decide any such question in any suit or other legal proceeding.

(9) In making any order with respect to the disposal of the property of any private company referred to in clause (b) of sub-section (5), the court shall have due regard to the interests of all persons interested in such property other than the delinquent and persons referred to in that clause.

(10) This section shall apply notwithstanding that the act is one for which the person concerned may be criminally liable.

VII of 1913. (11) In proceedings under this section the court shall have all the powers which a court has under section 237 of the Indian Companies Act, 1913.

(12) This section shall apply in respect of a provident society as defined in Part III as it applies in respect of an insurer.

(13) On and from the commencement of the Insurance (Second Amendment) Act, 1955, the court entitled to exercise jurisdiction under this section shall be the High Court within whose jurisdiction the registered office of the insurer is situate (hereinafter referred to as the High Court) and any proceedings under this section pending at such commencement in any court other than the High Court shall, on such commencement, stand transferred to the High Court.

(14) The High Court may make rules providing for—

(a) the manner in which enquiries and proceedings may be held under this section;

(b) any other matter for which provision has to be made for enabling the High Court to effectively exercise its jurisdiction under this section.”.

5. In section 107 of the principal Act, in sub-section (1),—

Amendment  
of section  
107.

(a) after the words “the Controller”, the words and figures “or an Administrator appointed under section 52A” shall be inserted;

(b) for the words, brackets and figures “any director, manager or other officer of an insurer or any person who is liable under sub-section (2) of section 41”, the words, brackets and

figures "any director, managing agent, manager, secretary or other officer of an insurer or any liquidator or any employee or agent of an insurer or any person who is liable under sub-section (2) of section 41 or any other person" shall be substituted.

Repeal of Ordinance 6 of 1955. 6. The Insurance (Amendment) Ordinance, 1955, is hereby repealed.

## THE PRESS AND REGISTRATION OF BOOKS (AMENDMENT) ACT, 1955

No. 55 OF 1955

[29th December, 1955]

An Act further to amend the Press and Registration of Books Act, 1867

BE it enacted by Parliament in the Sixth Year of the Republic of India as follows:—

Short title and commencement. 1. (1) This Act may be called the Press and Registration of Books (Amendment) Act, 1955.

(2) It shall come into force on such date as the Central Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, appoint.

Amendment of long title. 2. In the long title of the Press and Registration of Books Act, 1867 (hereinafter referred to as the principal Act), after the word "books" occurring in both the places, the words "and newspapers" shall be inserted.

XXV of 1867.

Amendment of preamble. 3. In the preamble to the principal Act, for the words "every book printed or lithographed in India and for the registration of such books", the words "every book and newspaper printed in India and for the registration of such books and newspapers" shall be substituted.

Amendment of section 1. 4. In section 1 of the principal Act,—

(a) in the definition of "book", the words "or lithographed" shall be omitted;

(b) after the definition of "newspaper", the following definitions shall be inserted, namely:—

"paper" means any document, including a newspaper, other than a book;

"prescribed" means prescribed by rules made by the Central Government under section 20A;



"Press Registrar" means the Registrar of newspapers for India appointed by the Central Government under section 19A and includes any other person appointed by the Central Government to perform all or any of the functions of the Press Registrar;

"printing" includes cyclostyling and printing by lithography;

"Register" means the Register of newspapers maintained under section 19B'.

5. Section 4 of the principal Act shall be re-numbered as sub-section (1) of that section and after sub-section (1) as so re-numbered, the following sub-section shall be inserted, namely:—

Amendment  
of section 4.

"(2) As often as the place where a press is kept is changed, a new declaration shall be necessary:

Provided that where the change is for a period not exceeding sixty days and the place where the press is kept after the change is within the local jurisdiction of the Magistrate referred to in sub-section (1), no new declaration shall be necessary if—

- (a) a statement relating to the change is furnished to the said Magistrate within twenty-four hours thereof; and
- (b) the keeper of the press continues to be the same."

6. In section 5 of the principal Act,—

Amendment  
of section 5.

(a) in the declaration contained in rule (2), for the words "and printed or published, or printed and published", the words "and to be printed or published, or to be printed and published" shall be substituted;

(b) after rule (2), the following rule shall be inserted, namely:—

"(2A) Every declaration under rule (2) shall specify the title of the newspaper, the language in which it is to be published and the periodicity of its publication and shall contain such other particulars as may be prescribed."

(c) to rule (3), the following proviso shall be added, namely:—

"Provided that where the change is for a period not exceeding thirty days and the place of printing or publica-

tion after the change is within the local jurisdiction of the Magistrate referred to in rule (2), no new declaration shall be necessary if—

- (a) a statement relating to the change is furnished to the said Magistrate within twenty-four hours thereof; and
- (b) the printer or publisher or the printer and publisher of the newspaper continues to be the same.”;
- (d) in rule (4), for the words “shall leave India”, the words “shall leave India for a period exceeding thirty days” shall be substituted;
- (e) after rule (4) and before the proviso, the following rules shall be inserted, namely:—
  - “(5) Every declaration made in respect of a newspaper shall be void, where the newspaper does not commence publication—
    - (a) within six weeks of the declaration, in the case of a newspaper to be published once a week or oftener; and
    - (b) within three months of the declaration, in the case of any other newspaper,and in every such case, a new declaration shall be necessary before the newspaper can be published.
- (6) Where, in any period of three months, any daily, tri-weekly, bi-weekly, weekly or fortnightly newspaper publishes issues the number of which is less than half of what should have been published in accordance with the declaration made in respect thereof, the declaration shall cease to have effect and a new declaration shall be necessary before the publication of the newspaper can be continued.
- (7) Where any other newspaper has ceased publication for a period exceeding twelve months, every declaration made in respect thereof shall cease to have effect, and a new declaration shall be necessary before the newspaper can be re-published.
- (8) Every existing declaration in respect of a newspaper shall be cancelled by the Magistrate before whom a new declaration is made and subscribed in respect of the same:”.

## 7. In section 6 of the principal Act,—

Amendment  
of section 6.

- (a) after the first paragraph, the following proviso shall be inserted, namely:—

“Provided that where any declaration is made and subscribed under section 5 in respect of a newspaper, the declaration shall not, save in the case of newspapers owned by the same person, be so authenticated unless the Magistrate is satisfied from such inquiry as he thinks fit to make from the Press Registrar or otherwise that the newspaper proposed to be published does not bear a title which is the same as, or similar to, that of any other newspaper published either in the same language or in the same State.”;

- (b) after the third paragraph, the following paragraph shall be inserted, namely:—

“A copy of the declaration attested by the official seal of the Magistrate shall be forwarded to the Press Registrar.”.

## 8. In section 8 of the principal Act,—

Amendment  
of section 8.

- (a) for the first paragraph, the following paragraph shall be substituted, namely:—

“If any person has subscribed to any declaration in respect of a newspaper under section 5 and the declaration has been authenticated by a Magistrate under section 6 and subsequently that person ceases to be the printer or publisher of the newspaper mentioned in such declaration, he shall appear before any District, Presidency or Sub-Divisional Magistrate, and make and subscribe in duplicate the following declaration:—

‘I, A.B., declare that I have ceased to be the printer or publisher or printer and publisher of the newspaper entitled———’.”;

- (b) after the fourth paragraph, the following paragraph shall be inserted, namely:—

“A copy of the latter declaration attested by the official seal of the Magistrate shall be forwarded to the Press Registrar.”.

9. In section 9 of the principal Act, the words “or lithographed”  
wherever they occur shall be omitted.Amendment  
of section 9.

- Insertion of new section 11B.** 10. After section 11A of the principal Act, the following section shall be inserted, namely:—
- Copies of newspapers to be delivered to Press Registrar.** “11B. Subject to any rules that may be made under this Act, the publisher of every newspaper in India shall deliver free of expense to the Press Registrar one copy of each issue of such newspaper as soon as it is published.”.
- Amendment of section 13.** 11. In section 13 of the principal Act, for the words “without making such a declaration as is required by section 4 of this Act”, the words “in contravention of any of the provisions contained in section 4 of this Act” shall be substituted.
- Amendment of section 14.** 12. In section 14 of the principal Act, for the words “any declaration”, the words “any declaration or other statement” shall be substituted.
- Insertion of new section 15A.** 13. After section 15 of the principal Act, the following section shall be inserted, namely:—
- Penalty for failure to make a declaration under section 8.** “15A. If any person who has ceased to be a printer or publisher of any newspaper fails or neglects to make a declaration in compliance with section 8, he shall, on conviction before a Magistrate, be punishable by fine not exceeding two hundred rupees.”.
- Insertion of new section 16B.** 14. After section 16A of the principal Act, the following section shall be inserted, namely:—
- Penalty for failure to supply copies of newspapers to Press Registrar.** “16B. If any publisher of any newspaper published in India neglects to deliver copies of the same in compliance with section 11B, he shall, on the complaint of the Press Registrar, be punishable, on conviction by a Magistrate having jurisdiction in the place where the newspaper was printed, by fine which may extend to fifty rupees for every default.”.
- Amendment of section 18.** 15. In section 18 of the principal Act, in item (12) of the particulars, for the words “or lithographed”, the words “cyclostyled or lithographed” shall be substituted.
- Insertion of new Part VA.** 16. After Part V of the principal Act, the following Part shall be inserted, namely:—

### “PART VA

#### REGISTRATION OF NEWSPAPERS

- Appointment of Press Registrar and other officers** 19A. The Central Government may appoint a Registrar of newspapers for India and such other officers under the general superintendence and control of the Press Registrar as may be necessary for the purpose of performing the functions

assigned to them by or under this Act and may, by general or special order, provide for the distribution or allocation of functions to be performed by them under this Act.

- 19B. (1) The Press Registrar shall maintain in the prescribed manner a Register of newspapers. Register of newspapers.
- (2) The Register shall, as far as may be practicable, contain the following particulars about every newspaper published in India, namely:—
- (a) the title of the newspaper;
  - (b) the language in which the newspaper is published;
  - (c) periodicity of the publication of the newspaper;
  - (d) the name of the editor, printer and publisher of the newspaper;
  - (e) the place of printing and publication;
  - (f) the average number of pages per week;
  - (g) the number of days of publication in the year;
  - (h) the average number of copies printed, the average number of copies sold to the public and the average number of copies distributed free to the public, the average being calculated with reference to such period as may be prescribed;
  - (i) retail selling price per copy;
  - (j) the names and addresses of the owners of the newspaper and such other particulars relating to ownership as may be prescribed;
  - (k) any other particulars which may be prescribed.
- (3) On receiving information from time to time about the aforesaid particulars, the Press Registrar shall cause relevant entries to be made in the Register and may make such necessary alterations or corrections therein as may be required for keeping the Register up-to-date.
- 19C. On receiving from the Magistrate under section 6 a copy of the declaration in respect of a newspaper, the Press Registrar shall cause relevant entries to be made in the Register in respect of the newspaper and shall, as soon as practicable thereafter, issue a certificate of registration in respect of that newspaper to the publisher thereof. Certificates of registration.

Annual statement, etc., to be furnished by newspapers.

19D. It shall be the duty of the publisher of every newspaper—

- (a) to furnish to the Press Registrar an annual statement in respect of the newspaper at such time and containing such of the particulars referred to in sub-section (2) of section 19B as may be prescribed;
- (b) to publish in the newspaper at such times and such of the particulars relating to the newspaper referred to in sub-section (2) of section 19B as may be specified in this behalf by the Press Registrar.

Returns and reports to be furnished by newspapers.

19E. The publisher of every newspaper shall furnish to the Press Registrar such returns, statistics and other information with respect to any of the particulars referred to in sub-section (2) of section 19B as the Press Registrar may from time to time require.

Right of access to records and documents.

19F. The Press Registrar or any gazetted officer authorised by him in writing in this behalf shall, for the purpose of the collection of any information relating to a newspaper under this Act, have access to any relevant record or document relating to the newspaper in the possession of the publisher thereof, and may enter at any reasonable time any premises where he believes such record or document to be and may inspect or take copies of the relevant records or documents or ask any question necessary for obtaining any information required to be furnished under this Act.

Annual report.

19G. The Press Registrar shall prepare, in such form and at such time each year as may be prescribed, an annual report containing a summary of the information obtained by him during the previous year in respect of the newspapers in India and giving an account of the working of such newspapers, and copies thereof shall be forwarded to the Central Government.

Furnishing of copies of extracts from Register.

19H. On the application of any person for the supply of the copy of any extract from the Register and on payment of such fee as may be prescribed, the Press Registrar shall furnish such copy to the applicant in such form and manner as may be prescribed.

Delegation of powers.

19I. Subject to the provisions of this Act and regulations made thereunder, the Press Registrar may delegate all or any of his powers under this Act to any officer subordinate to him.

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1860.

19J. The Press Registrar and all officers appointed under this Act shall be deemed to be public servants within the meaning of section 21 of the Indian Penal Code.

Press Registrar and other officers to be public servants.

19K. If the publisher of any newspaper—

(a) refuses or neglects to comply with the provisions of section 19D or section 19E; or

Penalty for contravention of section 19D or section 19E, etc.

(b) furnishes or causes to be furnished to the Press Registrar any annual statement, returns, statistics or other information which he has reason to believe to be false; or

(c) publishes in the newspaper in pursuance of clause (b) of section 19D any particulars relating to the newspaper which he has reason to believe to be false,

he shall be punishable with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees.

19L. If any person engaged in connection with the collection of information under this Act wilfully discloses any information or the contents of any return given or furnished under this Act otherwise than in the execution of his duties under this Act or for the purposes of the prosecution of an offence under this Act or under the Indian Penal Code, he shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees, or with both.”

Penalty for improper disclosure of information.

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1860.

17. In section 20 of the principal Act, after the words “makes such rules”, the words and figures “not inconsistent with the rules made by the Central Government under section 20A” shall be inserted.

Amendment of section 20.

18. After section 20 of the principal Act, the following section shall be inserted, namely:—

Insertion of new section 20A.

“20A.(1) The Central Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, make rules—

Power of Central Government to make rules.

(a) prescribing the particulars which a declaration made and subscribed under section 5 may contain;

(b) prescribing the manner in which copies of any declaration attested by the official seal of a Magistrate may be forwarded to the Press Registrar;

(c) prescribing the manner in which copies of any newspaper may be sent to the Press Registrar under section 11B;

- (d) prescribing the manner in which a Register may be maintained under section 19B and the particulars which it may contain;
  - (e) prescribing the particulars which an annual statement to be furnished by the publisher of a newspaper to the Press Registrar may contain;
  - (f) prescribing the form and manner in which an annual statement under clause (a) of section 19D, or any returns, statistics or other information under section 19E, may be furnished to the Press Registrar;
  - (g) prescribing the fees for furnishing copies of extracts from the Register and the manner in which such copies may be furnished;
  - (h) prescribing the manner in which a certificate of registration may be issued in respect of a newspaper;
  - (i) prescribing the form in which, and the time within which, annual reports may be prepared by the Press Registrar and forwarded to the Central Government.
- (2) All rules made under this section shall, as soon as practicable after they are made, be laid before both Houses of Parliament."

Insertion of  
new section  
22.

19. After section 21 of the principal Act, the following section shall be inserted, namely:—

Extent.

"22. This Act extends to the whole of India except the State of Jammu and Kashmir."

K. Y. BHANDARKAR,

*Secy. to the Govt. of India.*